

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARIO H. ESTRADA,

Plaintiff,

No. C 09-2330 PJH (PR)

vs.

**ORDER OF SERVICE**

Correctional Officer J. R. McBRIDE, IGI;  
Sergeant D. HIGGERSON, IGI;  
Lieutenant J. A. McKINNEY, IGI;  
ROBERT A. HOREL, Warden; R. S.  
MARQUEZ; KERI BERKLER; and  
SCOTT SKISSEL,

Defendants.

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Plaintiff, a prisoner at Pelican Bay State Prison, has filed a pro se civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

Venue is proper in this district because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the action occurred in this district. See 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b).

**DISCUSSION**

**A. Standard of Review**

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police*

1 *Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

2 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement of  
3 the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are not necessary;  
4 the statement need only ""give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the  
5 grounds upon which it rests."" *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (per  
6 curiam) (citations omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint "does not need  
7 detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds of his  
8 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation  
9 of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to  
10 raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S.  
11 Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer "enough facts to  
12 state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.* at 1974. The United States  
13 Supreme Court has recently explained the "plausible on its face" standard of *Twombly*:  
14 "[w]hile legal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, they must be  
15 supported by factual allegations. When there are well-pleaded factual allegations, a court  
16 should assume their veracity and then determine whether they plausibly give rise to an  
17 entitlement to relief." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1950 (2009).

18 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential  
19 elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was  
20 violated, and (2) that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the  
21 color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

22 **B. Legal Claims**

23 Plaintiff contends that the defendants had various roles in validating him as a  
24 member of a prison gang, which resulted in his being placed indefinitely in the Security  
25 Housing Unit at Pelican Bay. He asserts that the evidence was not sufficient to support the  
26 validation and that he was validated in retaliation for having "beaten" an earlier attempt.  
27 This is sufficient to require a response. See *Toussaint v. McCarthy*, 801 F.2d 1080, 1104-  
28 05 (9th Cir. 1986) (there must be "some evidence" to support the decision to segregate

1 plaintiff for administrative reasons); *Madrid v. Gomez*, 889 F. Supp. 1146, 1273-74 (N.D.  
2 Cal. 1995) (evidence relied upon for placement in SHU must have "some indicia of  
3 reliability.").

#### 4 CONCLUSION

5       1. The clerk shall issue summons and the United States Marshal shall serve, without  
6 prepayment of fees, copies of the complaint with attachments and copies of this order on  
7 the following defendants: Correctional Officer J. R. McBride, IGI; Sergeant D. Higgerson,  
8 IGI; Lieutenant J. A. McKinney, IGI; Robert A. Horel, Warden; R. S. Marquez; Keri Berkler;  
9 and Scott Skissel. Plaintiff states that the defendants can be found at Pelican Bay State  
10 Prison.

11       2. In order to expedite the resolution of this case, the court orders as follows:

12           a. No later than sixty days from the date of service, defendants shall file a  
13 motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. The motion shall be supported  
14 by adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Federal Rule of  
15 Civil Procedure 56, and shall include as exhibits all records and incident reports stemming  
16 from the events at issue. If defendants are of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved  
17 by summary judgment, they shall so inform the court prior to the date their summary  
18 judgment motion is due. All papers filed with the court shall be promptly served on the  
19 plaintiff.

20           b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion, if any, shall be filed with the  
21 court and served upon defendants no later than thirty days from the date the motion was  
22 served upon him. Plaintiff must read the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING,"  
23 which is provided to him pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 953-954 (9th Cir.  
24 1998) (en banc), and *Klingele v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12 (9th Cir. 1988).

25       If defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss claiming that plaintiff failed to  
26 exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), plaintiff  
27 should take note of the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING (EXHAUSTION),"  
28 which is provided to him as required by *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1120 n. 4 (9th

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1 Cir. 2003).

2                   c. If defendants wish to file a reply brief, they shall do so no later than fifteen  
3 days after the opposition is served upon them.

4                   d. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is  
5 due. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the court so orders at a later date.

6                   3. All communications by plaintiff with the court must be served on defendants, or  
7 defendants' counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the  
8 document to defendants or defendants' counsel.

9                   4. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  
10 No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) is required before the  
11 parties may conduct discovery.

12                   5. It is plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the court  
13 informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the clerk headed "Notice  
14 of Change of Address." He also must comply with the court's orders in a timely fashion.  
15 Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to  
16 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

17                   **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

18 Dated: October 23, 2009.

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PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON  
United States District Judge

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**NOTICE -- WARNING (SUMMARY JUDGMENT)**

If defendants move for summary judgment, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

**NOTICE -- WARNING (EXHAUSTION)**

If defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. If the motion is granted it will end your case.

You have the right to present any evidence you may have which tends to show that you did exhaust your administrative remedies. Such evidence may be in the form of declarations (statements signed under penalty of perjury) or authenticated documents, that is, documents accompanied by a declaration showing where they came from and why they are authentic, or other sworn papers, such as answers to interrogatories or depositions.

If defendants file a motion to dismiss and it is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.